REAL PROPERTY AND MARKET THURSDAY OF SHOP WHEN

Basiness Nonces.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS IN NEW PATTERNS,-Observations common custom of announcing at stated periods the fashions for Gentlemen's Hats we this day offer to our non-resident partons the various styles now ready. These will be successively followed by any covelless that may present fremselves during the Fail and Winter, and will comprise all its qualities and peterus adopted to Metropolitan west. LEANY & Co. Leaders and Introducers of Fashions.

Aster House Broadway.	
Fine black cloth Frock Co	oats \$5
Tine blue Dress Coats	8
bire brown Dress Coats	
Fall Raginns	
Cemimere Rudness Costs	2 50 to 5
Black Cassimere Pants	
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Ruch Moire Autique Silk Vesta	***********
Zoghar Cassimate Suits	
Complete genteel back cloth Su	Se and the Walter of
It Evans' extensive Cothing War	enouse, to and on Fu tours

The Fashion of the Season in Gentlemen's HATS The Pashion of the Season in Jerus, the 9th inst. New look and the Ution have for years accepted the quarterly issues of Grain as the governing styles of the day and he Fall. Has will be found to possess the highest claims to the same rather of men of tare and independent.

(Exists No. 24 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

From Dyott's Uracle of Hea ta-

FROF, ALEX. C. BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS, "This is decidedly the best and most popular article in use for beautifying, curling, preserving, restoring, and strengthening the fish, relieving Direases of the Sain, and removing Sourf and Dandriff from the Sosip. It is also an infellible remody for Recumsic Pains and External Women. The low price at Druggi ta and Perfumers throughout the world Principal office No. 412 Broadway, New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.-In every possible was these machines have asculed the favor of the public. The highest premiums and meshale have seen awarded to their at home and abroad. The area of the real area. The machines have any futures in the matter area for the real area. The machines will be courteously subject to the following the real area. It was a few the first the real areas are a few the first the real area. The machines will be courteously subject to the first the real area.

Planes and MELODEONS from eight different manufacturers making the largest assortment in the city-bestice. It he end-dist d Planes all of which will be sold at prose that dely comportion. Planes to reat, and rent allowed on purchase, at H. Warksel's, No. 338 Broadway. Planes tuned, capaired, polished, boxed and moved. Cash paid for Second, gard Planes. Music at reduced proces.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, With WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, With with Stears a Marvin supposement. The best Safe in the world." Secured by the established La Helle Powder proof Lock, with a we wind as ex- all more under the immediate inspection of our Mr. Strakes, who has for 't years at antitioned either manufacture, during which thus not a deliar's wor hof property has been contracting one of them—215 having been tested to accidental these.

Wattended free from dumpnoses. For sale by Strakes & Manvin, Nos. 46 Morray and 146 Water et.

Second hand Safes of other makers at reduced prices.

SEE ADVERTISEMENT PUBLIC SALE

COAL LANDS AT PHILADELPHIA. HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is three

three the strength of the common Magnesis, and is clear of un-beneart tests. Four first-produce sliver medals and a World's Fair modal awarded, as being the best in the market. For eals by the Druggie's generally and whelesale by the man-facturer. T. J. Husnayo, Philadelphia. TO WHOLESALE

AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARKES & PARK.

No Nia Broadway, N. Y, invite the attention of close buyers to their immenses stock of European and American.

PATRET MEDICINES.

the most complete assortment in either homisphere, at and below pos prictors, by the dozan, package or 109 gross

BARKES & PARE, N. Y., Cincinnati and San Pracoisco.

REPTURE, PILES AND FISTULA.-EDWARD H. Dixon, Editor of The Scripel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon No. 42 5th etc., cures the above diseases without the surfer or ligature. Every case undertaken after examination is warranted successful. The personal attendance of the patient is necessory in all cases. Office hours from 3 to 9 morning; 1 to 3 gnd 7 to 9 evening. At all other hours he is at his Private Borpital, and cannot be seen.

PEACHES, PLUMS, TOMATOES, and all kinds of Fruits may be preserved with their original flavor by using the INFALLIBLE SELF-SEALING CASS manufactured and for sale wholesale at d retail, by TAYLOR & HODGETTS. No. 6 Beekman-st., New-York.

If Art could Nature counterfeit, So none could find out the deceit.

Manufactured, Sold, and Applied at CRISTADO-

Wigs! Wigs! Wigs!-Medherst & Co.'s Wiss and Toupees have now attained all the requisites to per-sor if y nature, defying the possibility of discovery. Fitting with case, convert and perfect security. The best, largest and cheap-est sace them. Bewere extravagant Brondway prices. Baids, Banes, Curis, &c. Wro essle and retail. No 27 Maiden lane. FOR SORE AND TENDER FEET .- That delight-

ful retrady, Or Bush's Magic Gream Liniment performs a cer-tain cure in one right. Principal depot Bush & Gale, No. 188 Great with the Soid side by Guion, corner of Bowery and Grant et. Price 25 cents.

Wit s - HAIR-DYE - WIGS. - BATCHELOR'S Wies and Tourses have improvements peculiar to their house, one and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Twelve private rooms for applying his tamese Dyr. Sold at Barchanous, No. 228 Broadway.

PRESERVE YOUR HAIR.—To those who are not aware that each particular hair on the heat is a hollow tube, through which the fluids circulate which convey nourishment, and impart its peculiar abade of color, it seems incomprehensible how restoratives can produce a renovating influence. While preparations of this nature were intruved to quacks and ismanal manufacturers of perfumes and connectics, much and irreparable mischi i was inflicted on many a creditions and deluted authers. But when scientific men like Professor Woon bring the lights of physi lars and chemistry to bear upon the treatment of such special iss, the result is the complete success which she certificates of thousands of relieved sufferers bear testing by to See his advertisement. [Detrott Catholic Vindicator. Sold at No. 312 Broadway, N.Y., and by all popular druggists.

CONSULTATION ON ALL DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—As heretofore from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, at No. 502 Bioadway. Private instructions, the result of twenty years' expaience, given to medical practicioners on the operations and practical freatment of these delicate organs. My Treatise on the Eye can be procured at the office. Also, superior Artificial Eyes, which move and look exactly like the natural eye.

James W. Powell, M. D. Oculist, Aurist, &c.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS .- Ulcers and Screes drain the system of its vital energy. Their diseased action is kept up by virulent matter in the vessels of the glands and skin. This matter is courtailted by the disinfecting operation of the Charmest. The Pills cure indigestion in all its forms. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maidendam, New-York, and No. 24 Strad, London; and by all Druggists, at 25c., 62c., and \$1 per pot or box.

POSTAGE STAMPS (3 cents and 10 cents) FOR

CONNECTICUT .- The President of the American Council in Woodstock, Conn., has taken the sense of his brethren respectively on the Presidential question.

He reports the following result: Whole number of Members in the Council. 230

throughout Eastern Connecticut, and he presumes through Western also; but his personal knowledge is co: fixed to the Eastern Counties.

Onto -A buriness letter from Marie'ts (Ohio) casu

"Political prospects are fair here. There is about a calload of Fillmoreites, whom the Berder-Rufflan Democracy are nursing with all their might."

The Young Men's Ninth Ward Rocky Mountain Club sancunce a meeting at Bleecker Buildings to night, at which GROBOR W CURTIS is to speak. His reputation as an earnest, impressive, and elequent advosate of the great cause of freedom, will no doubt 6h the commodious Hall to overflowing.

Is BROOKLYS-The Young Men's Republican Asso ciation will be addressed to night, corner of Olange and Fulton streets, by Judge Shaukland of Kansas, and Mr. Mussey of Cincinnati.

MELANCHOLY CASUALTY-SIX PERSONS DROWNED, -We are informed by Mr. Wm. Raynor of Bellport Lorg Island, that on Wednesday (yesterday) the following persons, all belonging to the City of New-York, were drowned at Bollport by the upsetting of a boat in which they were sailing, viz: Mrs Dr. Kempf, Mrs J. E. D Funk and James Funk, wife and son of Capt Stateberry Funk, Linda Harrio't, daughter of Carnar Harrott, Eddie Northrup, wife of John Nor thru; , and a servant girl in the employ of Mr. Harriott. We cid not learn any further part culars.

A NEW SCHEME OF PROSELYTISM .- A monk whose name is Spearer, and who is a mumber of a mobile famil lyit England, is making a pilgrim go through Ha gary the permission of the Pops, his object being establish praying societies, whose special task it will be to pray in chapele, that the English nation may be cot arred and return into the bosom of ' the true

New Pork Daily Tribune

THURSDAY, AUGUST 28, 1856.

If the Rev. Pardee Burler is in this vicinity we should be

.. It ought to be generally understood that Senators have no copies of House documents to give away, and rice sersa. Yet, to this hour, letters pour in upon Republican Senators, asking them for copies of the Kansas Investigating Committee's Repart. &c. &c. Senstors can get such documents by buying them, though hardly so cheap or so well printed as they can be obtained at this office.

In Congress yesterday the Senate virtually decided not to repeal the Border Ruffian "Lyws of · Kansas," doubtless in obedience to the dictates of a Buchanan caucus.

Mr. Weller voted to lay his own bill on the table. Some of the South Americans voted with the Republicans against him. The Senate has evidently resolved to take up no business but the Army Appropriation bill. There are now prospects of another Conference.

The House voted, by a decided majority, to adjourn to-day-a vote which we heartily approve. If the Administration can secure votes enough to pass the Army bill without the Proviso, let the consequences rest on the heads of those who insist on that course; otherwise, let the bill be defeated. if no accommodation can be effected; but at all events, let the Session be terminated.

The Fillmore portion of the Know-Nothing State Council at Syracuse went through with their business yesterday. Resolutions censuring the attack on Senator Sumner were ruled out of order by the presiding officer, Mr. Sammons, and on an appeal, his ruling was sustained—a majority of the Council voting that they would not censure Mr Brooks nor his supporters, and that they would not declare against the villainies in Kansas. Thereupon the few friends of Freedom who had escaped the vigilance of Mr. Sammons and got into the Council shook the dust from their feet and left for freer

By an arrival at New-Orleans we have two weeks later news from California. The Vigilance Committee have executed two persons for murder, and still keep Judge Terry in prison. Their power seems to be as firm as ever.

The news from Nicaragua continues to foreshadow for Walker the fate which we long since feretold for that adventurous fillibuster. Tae climate is rapidly thinning his ranks, and those of his fellowers who escape the yellow fever are deserting him in numbers. All the northern part of Nicaragua, including the district about Leon, which is the richest part of the country, is already in the hands of invading forces from San Salvador and Guatemala. If they are wise, however, instead of attacking him as the Costa Rican people did, they will leave him to die out. We understand that a new Minister from Walker is on his way to this country as successor to Father Vijil, in the person of a young New-Yorker, late a clerk in a mercanti'e establishment at Granada, and who being obliged by the state of his health to return home, has accepted the office of Ambassador for the mere honor of the thing and the love of the cause, the state of Walker's treasury not allowing him to pay any salary, not even the weekly allowance for washing and grog, which is all that his military officers bave ever received.

A private dispatch which we received late last night from our special correspondent in Kansas, not only assures us that he has not been murdered by the invading chivalry, as we had begun to fear, but conveys the news of a fresh outrage committed on the 22d ult. by a party of Ruffians from Georgia upon the people of the Friends' Mission, between Lawrence and Westport. The place was plundered by these brave and zealous Buchar and the inoffensive Quakers compelled to flee from their homes. This, it appears, was in violation of a treaty made a few days previously between Gov. Shapnon and the Free-State men The treaty, it appears, provided for an exchange of prisoners, and a return of the arms captured by the heatile parties The Governor also agreed that no further violence should be practiced by the frierds of Mr Buchanan in the Territory, but his agreement is of course not respected. The plan of driving out and destroying the Free-State men will not be abandoned at his command, especially now

that such extensive preparations have been made for its execution. By way of St. Louis we have news from Palermo in Kansas to the 22d inst., a day previous to our dispatch from Lawrence; but the events narrated by our correspondent are naturally withheld from the Border Ruffian intelligence. From the Border Counties, on the other hand, we hear of the arrangements to carry forward the war. The report is that 2,500 men were ready to enter the Territory on the 22d inst, and it is quite possible that the attack on the Quakers, reported by our correspondent, may have been the work of the vanguard of this army. We repeat that these St. Louis dispatches are sent from Kansas and the Border by the bitter enemies of the Free-State cause. Nevertheless they confirm all we have hitherto said as to the inoffensive course of the Free-State men. They have powhere attacked or come in collision with the United States troops or authorities-they bave not attempted to liberate Gov. Robinson and the other Free-State prisoners, though they had ample opportunity to do so; they have done nothing more than to attack and capture two or three blockhouse ders of the Pro-Slavery banditsi who had fortified themselves at different points in their midst and had finally advanced from systematic robbery to cold blooded murder. Tais is the extent of their offending, and these wrongs inflicted on them do not seem to have met with any opposition from either Gov. Shannon or Gen. Smith, the United States Civil and Military chiefs in the Territery. Indeed they have done nothing but make this treaty, as it is called, on purpose, it would seem, to be broken. It should be borne in mind. too, that Atchison, Russell & Co. have done so, on the strength of reports which are now proved beyond all dispute to have been groundless fabricat one. The Pro-Slavery party in Kansas, including Buford's Southern regiment, do not pretend to be a match for those whom, on the occasion of their suck of Lawrence, they taunted with cowardice; even with Shannon, Gen. Smith, the dragoons, the Forder Ruffian laws, and Judge Lecompte's doctrine of treason at their back, they dare not face t e outraged, and at length, aroused Free-State n en, but call on Missouri for aid, and Missouri has tready mustered and sent forward Twenty-five Hondred Men in response. These men inand to burn Lawretce and "crush out" the Free-

on their utter destruction. What the result wil be, we cannot predict; but the odds are fearful, and we hardly know from what earthly quarter to hope for effective assistance for the isolated and ill-provided champions of Freedom. We rejoice, however, in the belief expressed by our correspendent, who remains at his post among them to share their fate, that they will fight desperately. If they are to be martyrs their executioners with not find them unresisting victims.

The State Election in MAINE takes place one week from next Monday, and will call out the largest vote ever polled in that State. HANNIBAL HAMLIN, the Fremont candidate for Governor, has been a most faithful and consistent champion in the Senste of Freedom in the Territories, and will poll a very heavy vote. The Slave Democracy-sometime known in Maine as the "Wild-Cat" factionhave long bated and hunted him with the intensest malignity, even when he and they belonged nominally to the same party, and they will now grudge no labor, no expenditure, no crime, which they deem calculated to defeat him. Their only hope of doing this, however, is through the aid of an affiliated faction claiming to be " straight Whigs," created and mar-haled by George Evans, a man of minent ability, but of no corresponding integrity. The Evans Whige last year threw the State into the hands of the "Wildcats," and received therefor a jackal's allowance of "the spoils," and they are now hot on the scent of more. They do not, like their brethren in other States, pretend to support Fillmore for President, but, marching right by that half way house, go straight for Buchanan This, however, the leaders keep in the shade for the present, being aware that they will be deserted by a great portion of their followers whenever they inscribe the embediment of the Cincinnati Platform openly on their banner. For this contest, they make no demonstration on the Presidency, but coalesce with the "Wildcate" on Congress and County tickets, while they run a separate candidate for Governor as a stool-pigeon, hoping to carry Whig votes enough for him to prevent a choice by the People and throw the election into the Legislature, which they hope to have carried, as last

year, by means of their coalition. Just at present, the coalition leaders appear to be sitting up with the Union, affecting to believe it on the verge of dissolution, when in fact it is the superserviceable watchers, not the unwilling patient, whose final agony is rapidly approaching. They "shrick" for Slavery Extension, Border-Ruffian domination, and the author of the Ostend Circular in the name of Peace, Concord and Internal Harmony-blessings which, but for Douglas, Buchanan & Co., would not have been endange;ed The whole civilized world, outside of the ranks of our slave-breeders and spoils-men, recognize in the Republican Platform and Col. Fremont's letter of acceptance the bases of a long and bright predominance of amity and good will between the United States and all well-disposed powers, while the Cincinnati Platform and its Ostend Circular em. bodiment, with their blustering claim to predom inance in the Gulf and on the Isthmus, their lecherous leer at Cuba, and their bullying assump. tion of the right to do as we please on this con tinent and in the adjacent waters, are very justly and regretfully interpreted as portending conflict bloodshed and devastation.

We cherish a strong faith that the Freemen of Maine can neither be bullied, corrupted nor scared into an abandonment of the cause of Free Kansas and Free Territory, but that, now as in November, she will give a majority for Liberty, Peace, Justice, and Union on the basis of Freedom.

Nothing can be more destitute of basis, either in

reason or in fact, than the pretense set up by the Administration party in the Senate, that the House s guilty of usurpation and gross abuse of its powerfirst, in having inserted into the Military Appropriation bill a proviso that the army shall not be emloved to enforce the boous Kansas laws, and secoudly, in refusing to allow the Senate to strike out that proviso. Those who maintain this extravagant proposition allege that it belongs to the Executive to enforce the laws, and to the Judiciary to decide what the law is; and that the Kausas proprovise does not undertake to pass any judgment upon the bogus laws of Kansaa, or to interfere with any inherent Executive authority of his own which the President may see fit to exert in their favor, but merely to provide that soldiers of the United that the President may see fit to exert in their favor, but merely to provide that soldiers of the United that the President may see fit to exert in their favor, but merely to provide that soldiers of the United that the President may see fit to exert in their favor, and the President may see fit to exert in their favor, and the President may see fit to exert in their favor, and the President may see fit to exert in their favor, and the President may see fit to exert in their favor, and the President may see fit to exert in their favor, and the President may see fit to exert in their favor, and the President may see fit to exert in their favor, and the President may see fit to exert in their favor, and the President may see fit to exert in their favor, and the President may see fit to exert in their favor, and the President may see fit to exert in their favor, and the President may see fit to exert in their favor, and the President may see fit to exert in their favor. States, paid with money voted by the two Houses, Jure and over the employment of which the two Houses bave an absolute control, shall not be employed in any such service. In fact, the President has no power to employ the troops of the United States to suforce any laws, except in virtue of certain acts of Congress. Supposing, however, that the proviso does amount in substance to a legislative annulment of the Kansas begus laws, it hardly lies in the mouth of the Senate to object to that as a legislative usurpation and an invrusion on the duties of the Judiciary, after having itself passed an act, one section of which does expressly nullify several of the more atracious provisions of those same bogus laws. Even supposing that the pretended laws of Kansas were the acts of a regularly chosen Territorial Legislature, they would still be subject to repeal by act of Congress, and that none the less because no such power of repeal is expressly reserved in the act for organizing the Territory, since the power of Congress over the acts of Territorial Legislatures is a power inherent in it, and which it cannot alienate. That question, however, does not arise in this case. It has been clearly proved by evidence aken by a Committee of the House, that the preended Legislature by which the bogus laws in nestion were enacted was a mere usurpationthat body having been chosen, not by the citizens of Kaneas, but by a mob of intrusive ruffians from Missouri. It is very true-as Senator Brown of Mississippi said in Tuesday's debate on Mr. Weiler's bill-"that the people who make their own laws are the best judges of what laws they need;" atd it is on that very principle, and to protect the reople of Kansas against laws which they did not make, that the House has inserted into the Army bill the proviso against which Mr. Brown so lendly protests. Mr. Brown goes on to add. that after having given them, i. e. the people of Kat sas, the right to make their own laws, Congress has no right to interfere to everthrow them." not even if they are, as Mr. Brown himself confesses many of the bogus laws of Kar sas to be, "unjust and outrageous." Though we cannot essent to this proposition, let us, however, regind Mr. Brown and his brother Sepators. that the House provise does not propose to interfere in any way with the execution of any laws unde by a Territorial Legislature of Kansas. whenever that Territory may be so fortunate as to S ate party, whose whole number of wespons is | have such a Legislature. The only object of the

pretense to the character of a Territorial Legislature, and no more binding on the people of Kansas than the resolutions of any other mob of Border

To allege that Congress does not possess the power, and that the House in particular-being the body to which the Constitution has specially intrusted the purse-strings of the nation-does not porsess the power of putting what limitation it pleases to the expenditure of the money which it Nothing is more common than for the House to annex provises to the Appropriation bills, in order to force through the Secate enactments to which, as substantive propositions and standing alone, it might be difficult or impossible to obtain the consert of that body. Of this we will give a few instances by way of example: According to the Southern fashion of engrossing to the special benefit of the South the powers and privileges of the Federal Government, a usage tad gradually been introduced of giving to those States altogether more than their fair share of Midsh pmen's warrants. It might have been very difficult to get a bill through the Senate for putting a stop to this piece of partiality, which object, however, the House accomplished by inserting into the Naval Appropriation bill, passed in 1845, a proviso that all future appointments of Midshipmen should be made from the States in proportion to their representation in Congress, and a similar proviso was also introduced into the Naval Appropriation bill passed in 1848, in reference to an increase in the number of Midshipmen.

So in the Post-Office Appropriation bill passed June 19, 1846, a proviso was introduced that certain printing provided for in it "should be let to contract to the lowest bidder"-a method of procedure to which the Sena'e has in general been violently opposed. So with the Appropriation bill of the same year for the support of the Mulitary Academy a proviso was introduced that the Board of Arnual Visitors should not exceed the number of ball the States, and that they should be selected each year from alternate States-a proviso expressly intended to put a stop to another piece of favoritism which had sprupg up at Washington, and which by a substantive vote it would have been impossible to reach.

So in the Civil and Diplomatic bill passed in 1848, was engrafted a provision for suppressing an extortion on the part of the Circuit Court Commissioners-since become so famous as Stavecatching Commissioners-in the fees demanded for taking depositions; and a similar provision was engrafted in the Civil and Diplomatic bill passed n 1849.

More or less provisos of the same sort may doubtless be found in the Appropriation bilis of every year, it being a practice perfectly familiar to those acquainted with parliamentary tactics thus to force the passage of enactments which have not strength enough to stand on their own legs.

The State Register, formerly a dull old-fogy sheet, established at Albany for the purpose of breaking down The Evening Journal and insuring to political stupidity the centrol of the State Government, has now been transferred to this city, where it flourishes as a two-penny evening paper, overflowing with fon and reckleseness, and making a stir among all sorts of fossils. We learn from its title that Mr. Joseph A. Scoville is now its editor and proprictor; and whoever Mr. Scoville may be, and whatever are his antecederts, he seems to possess a large bump of irreverence, and to be bent on sowing an extraordinary crop of journalistic wild oats. Certainly no two things could be more dissimilar than the dashing, devil-may-care newspaper which h sends forth every afternoon, and the dull and respectable concern which the founders of The Stat R gister supposed they were calling into being when they paid down their cash to start it in th world. On this head we find in its columns of Tuesday a curious revelation in the shape of the following extract from its ledger, which became the property of its present owner along with its other assets:

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he respectable gentlemen who compose it are sati-fied that they have got their money's worth. It is a pity that the donation of \$2,150 from the New-York Custom-House, and of \$500 from the kindred institution at Albany, are put down in a lump. It would be instructive to know how much was given by the Collector, Naval Officer and Navy Agent, and the like, and how much was forced from the unlucky clerks and other employees, under pain of being turned out of office. Perhaps. Mr. Fillmore and his wealthy friends should again get the Custom-House into their hands, they might attempt this interesting experiment once more, for The Evening Journal seems to need breaking down now quite as much as ever. Or why not try their hand here and break down all the Fremost papers of the Metropolis at once? Our con s rvative friends are sadly in need of an organ here, for the only one that pretends to work for them. The Express, has been doing its best to elect Fremont ever since he was nominated. What bad lock they have with their newspapers, to be sure!

The City of New-York is free from epidemics of any kind, and there is no good reason why it should not continue to be so during the entire season. We regret to have occasion again to announce the dreadful havec the yellow fever is making with the few inhabitants left upon the shores of the andly half that of the embattled enemies intent | provise is, to prevent the troops of the United | Narrows, near Fort Hamilton. R. H. Cumming,

States from being employed in the enforcement of | Esq , who during the whole period of the sickness acts, as to which the House has established by evi- has devoted himself to the care of the sick of his dence that they were passed by a body having no neighborhood, was himself attacked on Saturday last with but slight hopes of his recovery. One of bie servant guits was buried on Sanday, his wife on Tuesday. There are no nurses to be procured, and as there are many families who have to means of removing, should the disease spread among them as it now threatens to do, the consequences will be, and indeed now are, truly distressing. The Rev. Mr. Scofield, of the Episcopal Church at Fort Hamilton, we believe has determined to remain at his post so long votes, is to fly in the eyes of every day practice. as one of his congregation is in peril. We learn that there are now some sixteen cases, two only in the garrison. Mr. Green, who closed the Hamilton Hotel, and with his family went to Vermont some two or three weeks since, ventured a visit on Friday last to his house, in company with his son, both of whom were attacked, and the last accounts from them represent their cases as extremely crit-

It may not be amiss to mention here the name of Paul Oliver, esq., a young cotton merchant of this city, who, after persuading his mother's entire family to leave their mansion on the Narrows, remained himself to assist the sick of all classes, both rich and poor. In some cases he has been under the necessity of actually placing dead bodies in the coffin himself-no one in the house being able, and no one from outside willing to assist. Noble fellow ! his brave and disinterested labors are not overstated, nor will they be for-

The resolution introduced into the House of Representatives since its re-assembly, by Mr. Matteron of this State, in relation to the joint resolution of 1845, for annexing Texas to the Union, places in a very strong point of view, the excessive bad fa th of the repeal of the Missouri Prohibition attempted in the Kansas Nebraska bill This attempt to extend Slavery north of the Compromise line of 36° 36', was not merely a breach of the faith plighted in 1820, at the time of the Missouri Compromise, and ever since acted upon and and regarded as sacred-it was also a breach of a new Compromise entered into so late as 1845, and made a part of the bargain for the admission of Texas, in which all the compensation granted to the North for the admission of Texas as a Slave State, and for the privilege secured to Texas by that resolution, of carving itself up at some future period into fire Slave States, was the solemn recognition on the part of Texas and of Congress, and the binding force of the Missouri Prohibition of the extension of that rpohibition to such parts of Texas as might fall north of the Compromise line.

The only excuse attempted by the slaveholders for the attempt to steal Kansas is that they wanted it to make Slave States or, in order to keep up the balance of power. But to do this there was no need of stealing-at least not till the four autional Slave States were carved out of Texas. What, we should like to be told, is to become of the balance of power when, in addition to Kansas as a Slave State, and other Slave States carved in the same way out of Free-Soil territory, Texas comes knocking at the door of Congress with four young Slave States on her back?

The Ohio Patriot announces, with a flourish of trumpets, that the "Black Republican Congress" has doubted its own pay! This is tolerably cool, considering that the compensation bill originated in the Senate, where "Black Republicans" are about as plentiful as in Alabama, and was amended u the House on motion of Mr. Orr of S. C. No party gave a smaller proportion of its votes for this bill than the Republican, which, being a minority in the House and barely a dozen strong in the Senate, is thus charged with its entire responsibility. But such mean attempts to make party capital will only react on their authors.

K. N. Councils to go in a mass for Buchanan! What say the Fillmore organs hereabouts to that conclusion? There can be no doubt of its truth. we suppose. Fillmoreism is deader at the South than it is at the North.

The Richmond Enquirer, under the head of "A Record without a Blemish," gives the following list of Mr. Buchanan's votes in Congress on questions relating to Slavery. We believe it is correct except in its omission of the fact that in 1819before he had caught a glimpse of the White House -Mr. Buchanan signed a call for a meeting of the citizens of Lancaster to protest against the admission of Missouri as a Slave State. Since that we do not know that he has ever spoken, acted or voted with reference to Slavery otherwise than to if they believed the people were with them. "strengthen and uphold it," as The Enquirer fairly asserts in its article introductory to the following

In 1836, Mr. Buchanan supported a bill to prohibit the circulation of Abolition Papers through the mail.
 In the same year he proposed and voted for the acmission of Arkansas.
 In 1836-7 he denounced and voted to reject petitions for the Abolition of Slavery in the District of Calcable.

Columbia.

4. In 1837 he voted for Mr. Calboun's famous resolutions, defining the rights of the States and the limits of Federal authority, and affirming it to be the duty of the Government to protect and uphold the institutions

of the South.
5 In 1838, 1839 and 1840, he invariably voted with

Southern Secators against the consideration of Antislavery petitions.
6. It 1844-5, he advocated and voted for the Annex-

5. It 1847, he advocated and voted for the Annexation of Texas.

7. In 1847, he sustained the Clayton Compromise,

8. In 1850, he proposed and urged the extension of
the Missouri Compromise to the Pacific Ocean.

9. But he promptly acquiesced in the Compromise of
1850, and employed all his influence in favor of the
faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law. 10. In 1854 he remonstrated against an enactment of the Pennsylvania Legislature for obstructing the arrest

ard return of fugilive slaves.
11. In 1854 he negotiated for the acquisition of Cuba.
12. In 1856 he approves the repeal of the Missouri

restriction, and supports the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

13. He never gave a vote against the interests of

Slavery and never uttered a word which could pain the most sensitive Southern heart.

The preniment facts of Mr. Buchanan's record touching Slavery are thus grouped into a single view; so that the person of the least patience in research may acceptain at a glance how the Democratic candidate Democratic candidate accrition at a game now the Democratic candidate stands in respect to the great issue of the canvass. In this succinct statement, we give not detached passages and isolated acts, but we bring the whole history of a long life to bear upon the popular mind with the irre-shible force of truth. This rapid retrespect discloses a consistency and an efficiency of service to the South which flattery can claim for no other living man. Mr. Bucharan is not only vindicated from calumny, he is which flattery can claim for no other living man. Mr. Buchar at is not only vindicated from calcumy; he is not simply shown to be exempt from just reproach and worthy of confidence; he is promoted to his proper position in advance of any and every statesman of the North, in the confidence and affection of the people of the South. He demands not a more recognition of his attachment to the Constitution, but unbounded applicate for such reprice in the interest of the South as no other man can boast. Against the captious criticism of a deep rate adversary refining upon disting cism of a ceeperate adversary refining upon distin-tions and skulking among quibles, the Democracy of pose this incortestible attestation of their candidate's fealty.

Col. E. L. Snow will surely speak for Fremont and Freedom to night at Morristown, N. J.

THE LATEST NEWS. RECEIVED BY

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

FROM WASHINGTON.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1856. The Committee of Ways and Means did not meet this morning, having agreed to report se

Army bill without instructions from the House. Soon after the House met Mr. McQueen moral to adjourn sine die on Thursday, but objection was made. Mr. Houston proposed to bring in the shsentees by the Sergeant-at-Arms, charging their pay with the expense. This also failed. Subsequently Mr. Williams of New York renewed the proposition to close the session on Thursday, which prevailed, by one hundred and ten to seventy six.

Mr. Wheeler then, upon the call of States, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to report a clean Army bill. On a division by tellers, the vote was, Yeas 94, Name 93. The Speaker voted in the negative and defeated the movement.

Various ineffectual attempts were then made to djourn, and when New-Jersey was called, Mr. Vail renewed Mr. Wheeler's effort.

At this stage of the proceedings a message came from the Senate announcing the app intment of a Committee of Conference on the Army bill, and Mr. Campbell moved to meet them by like action. The Committees consist of Messrs. Hunter, Big-

ler and Crittenden of the Senate, and Campbell, Stephens and Sherman of the House. They met at two o'clock and organized, and are now sitting sgain with a probability of a recess in a few hours. If the Senate side would agree to the abrogation of the Kansas laws, an agreement could be resched in ten minutes, as Mr. Campbell would yield the reorganization of the Territorial Government, but

this is not expected. The repeal of the most ob-

noxious laws, and perhaps some qualification in

regard to the remaining ones, will constitute their Messrs. Wells and Harrison reached here to-day. and add two votes to the anti provise force, making the result extremely critical on any disagreement between the conferences. Mr. Broom has paired with Mr Millward, and Mr. Valk with Mr. Clark of New-York.

As the Schate caucus yesterday decided to kill Mr. Weller's bill, he yielded to the sacrifice without hesitation when called up this morning. Mr. Hunter, when the Army bill was considered, expressed his desire to exhaust every means of conciliation, and therefore would not make a radical motion of adhering, but asked a conference.

Mr. Bell taunted him with the course pursued on a former bill, when he proposed this mode of conciliation, which was offensively denied by the majority. He thought justice ought to be done to the people of Kansas by repealing the outrageous

Mr. Clayton showed that H. Winter Davis and his friends had backed out from their former position and come to the ground he and Mr. Bell occupied. In his view, Copgress should not go home without blotting out the obnoxious laws which restricted liberty of speech and imposed obligations to support the Fugitive Slave and other laws offensive to the conscience of the people. The responsibility rested with the Senate, and under such infamous enactments Mr. Calboun would have been sent to the Penitentiary for sentiments be had uttered.

Mr. Wilson made an elaborate investigation of the whole subject, showing the course pursued onformer apprepriations, and convicting Mr. Hunter and his friends of doing what they so much coademned.

There was an interesting and protracted debate continued up to six o'clock, in which Messrs. Benjamir, Clayton, Seward and Douglas participated, maintaining their respective views with energy and himself and friends to destroy the offensive laws, at which Mr. Mason rose and said he would not be party to such legislation.

A general belief is prevailing that the session will soon terminate, as this last effort of conference will either be followed by arrangement or adjourn-Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1856-11 p. m. The Conference Committees have separated, having found themselves utterly unable to agree.

Mr. Sabin arrived to-night. By the return to-day of Mr. Harrison and Mr. Wells, the receding may prevail by one majority. The Senate debate was triumphant on the Northern side. The Nebraska men could not argue as

To the Associated Press:

The President is under medical treatment for a slight attack of chills and fever.

The sentence of the Court-Martial, suspending Major Marshall H. Howe from his command and pay (proper) for three induths, for neglect, to the prejudice of good order and military dicipline in Minnesota, has been approved by the Secretary of War.

According to official dispatches from Gen. Smith, the disturbances in Kausas are greatly eraggerated.

Col. Sumner has leave for a brief absence. He has not yet responded to the demand of the Secretary of

not yet responded to the demand of the Secretary of War for explanations relative to his late military con-

One of the letters produced by Gen. Cass to-day in the Senate from Gen. Smith to the War Department, is dated Fort Leavenworth, Aug. 6. Gen. Smith says, he would not totice the reports in the new-papers of Committees applying to him for protection, and his refusal to grant it and other such things, if he did not see the objects for which such see the objects for which such reports were circu-lated. He pronounces the whole a gross fab-rication, with no foundation in any of them The troops have no, he asserts, committed any act since he has been with them which looked I ke an at-tempt to interfere with the citizens, except that of guarding persons charged with treason and in cu-tody guarding persons charged with treason and in custody of the Marshal. The second letter is dated the 11th, and in it Gen. Smith states he had received a letter from Gov. Shannon asking him to take the field with the whole disposable force in the Territory to prevent ingress of Gen. Lane's party by the northern boundary of the Territory, adding.

"The information given to the Governor is so exage"rated, and is to my knowledge so incorrect, that I declined making a movement that would introduce as much disorder as existed six weeks ago. Cast. declined making a movement that would introduce as much disorder as existed six weeks ago. Capt. Wood, with his company of First Cavalry, is upon the rorthern frontier, and I shall depend on his reports to govern my action. Some of the companies along the Kansas River were sent by the commanding officer, at the Governor's request, to bresk up the camp of armed men at the several places he designated. On the arrival of the troops, not only were no camps found, but none ever existed there or anywhere else in the neighborhood. I know that each party are trying to engage the action of the troops in expelling their adversaries. I place no dependence on re-reports which do not come from what I consider good authority." good authority. Committee conference on Army bill in session to-

XXXIVTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION. SENATE WASHINGTON, Aug. 27, 1856.

Mr. CASS presented letters from Gen. Persifer F. Smith, which he obtained at the War Department, giving an account of the movements of the U. S. Cops in Kansas. The letters were read. Gra. Smith states that the reports which have been